

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Information is given on the following: (1) The 94th Infantry Regiment and additional military units in Hungary, including estimations of manpower, equipment and (2) Events during the Hungarian uprising. 25X1

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COUNTRY: Hungary

10 January 1957

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The 94th Infantry Regiment

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1. [REDACTED]

the 94th Infantry Regiment, [REDACTED] was located approximately four kilometers south of Papa, in the general direction of Veszprém (N 47-15, E 17-45):

- a. The 94th Infantry Regiment was subordinate to the 32nd Infantry Division, also located approximately four kilometers south of Papa. The CO of the Regiment was Major Janus Bagyincki, Infantry. [REDACTED]

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- b. [REDACTED] estimated regimental strength, as of 4 November 1956, to be approximately 1,256 men. This included approximately 136 officers, 120 NCO's, and 1,000 EM.

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[REDACTED]
the authorized strength of the Regiment was 2,700.

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- c. The 94th Infantry Regiment and its parent division used a training area located in the vicinity of Hajmáskér (N 47-09, E 18-01), Várpálotá (N 47-12, E 18-08), and Usku, all of which were located approximately ten kilometers from Papa.
- d. Major items of equipment included:
- (1) Seven K 300, 6x6 Diesel Trucks, 3.5 ton cargo. These trucks were of Hungarian manufacture; however, they resembled the Soviet ZIS-151's.
 - (2) Sixteen 3.5 Csepel cargo trucks.
 - (3) Thirty-seven Weapon Carriers of US manufacture.
 - (4) Twenty-two Csepel Vippon trucks.
 - (5) Five Csepel Command cars.
 - (6) Two GAZ jeeps.
 - (7) Two US jeeps.
 - (8) Five GMC trucks.
 - (9) Six 250 cc. Csepel motorcycles.
 - (10) Six Soviet 76mm SP Guns.
 - (11) Twenty-four 57mm Antitank Guns, Soviet M 1943.
 - (12) Four 37 mm AA Guns, Soviet M 1939.
 - (13) Four 120 mm Mortars, unidentified, probably Soviet M 1939.
 - (14) Sixteen 12.5 mm AA MG (DShK).
 - (15) Thirty-six 82 mm Mortars, Soviet.
 - (16) Soviet R-10 two-man pack radio sets [redacted]

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- e. In March and April of 1956, the 94th Infantry Regiment, reinforced by unidentified artillery elements, simulated offensive and defensive tactics, including individual atomic defense instructions. The opposing force was an unidentified infantry division, ostensibly from Keszthely (N 46-46, E 17-15). Manuevers were held in the Várpálotá area.

Other Hungarian Units [redacted]

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2. [redacted]

- a. The Sixth Corps, known as VI Corps Headquarters, was located in Székesfehérvár (N 47-12, E 18-25), and subordinate

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to the Ministry of Defense. Brigadier General Josef Mikec was CO. [] Mikec was the youngest officer in Hungary to attain this rank; he was 28 years old.

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- b. The 32nd Infantry Division, subordinate to the Sixth Corps, was located approximately four kilometers south of Papa in the general direction of Veszprém. The Division Commander was Colonel Ferenc Moore, Infantry. [] This Division was made up of three infantry regiments, one medium tank regiment, one artillery regiment, one engineer battalion, one signal battalion, and a reconnaissance company.

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- c. [] infantry divisions located in the following cities: Kaposvár (N 46-21, E 17-47), Keszthely (N 46-46, E 17-15), Debrecsény (N 47-58, E 19-19), Miskolc (N 48-06, E 20-47), and Esztergom (N 47-47, E 18-45).

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- d. The 93rd Infantry Regiment, located in Győr (N 47-41, E 17-38), was subordinate to the 32nd Infantry Division (see paragraph 2-b above). Major Gyula Kretz, Infantry, was the CO. []

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- e. The 39th Infantry Regiment, located in Veszprém, was subordinate to the 32nd Infantry Division. Major Josef Novak, Infantry, was the CO. []

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- f. An unidentified medium tank regiment, subordinate to the 32nd Infantry Division, was located in Tata (N 47-39, E 18-19). This regiment was formerly the SP Gun Battalion [] In 1952, the battalion was redesignated a tank regiment and moved to Papa. In January 1956, the regiment was moved from Papa to Tata. CO of this regiment was Major Janos Buyaki, Armored Branch. [] The regiment was equipped with T-34 Tanks []

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- g. An unidentified artillery regiment, subordinate to the 32nd Infantry Division, was located in Fertő (N 46-38, E 20-20). [] Until 3 November 1956, Captain Szabo (fnu), Artillery, was CO. On 3 November 1956, an unidentified Soviet artillery regiment took over this regiment. Hungarian enlisted and officer personnel were given discharges and told to return to their homes. [] the Hungarian regiment offered no active resistance.

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Soviet Units in Hungary

3. [] information on Soviet troops in Hungary:

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- a. [] an unidentified Soviet armored unit located in a caserne in Hajmasker near Várpálota. In February 1956, [] more than 400 T-34 and T-54 tanks, and unidentified SP Guns in the caserne area. [] this caserne had been occupied by the same unit since 1952.

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- b. [] an unidentified Soviet infantry unit, estimated to be a division, located at a caserne in Győr.

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Hearsay Information Concerning Events During the Revolt

4. [] as early as 17 October 1956, it was rumored that some sort of uprising would take place in Hungary. Progressively, with the return of Geroe from Yugoslavia, the Polish uprising, Radio Free Europe activity, and a noted relaxing of the AVH effort, there was further evidence of an organized effort against the regime. Anti-Soviet posters appeared frequently, meetings of small groups of the populace took place in the city of Papa, and tension mounted. [] after the revolt began, [] a woman by the name of Julia Molnar who was employed by an unidentified government office in Papa, had actually been the leader of an organized group in that area. [] the operations officer of the 94th Infantry Regiment, Captain Ferenc Bognar, was also active in this overall passive type, anti-regime activity.
5. [] the entire 93rd Infantry Regiment [] had fought against unidentified Soviet troops in Győr. [] an unidentified Hungarian heavy artillery regiment in the vicinity of Lenti (N 46-36, E 16-32) on the Yugoslav border, had actively fought the Soviets. [] similar activity by unidentified Hungarian units in the vicinity of Tata, Pécs, and Budapest. [] two unidentified infantry regiments in the Székesfehérvár and Keszthely areas that offered no resistance to the Soviets. [] not hear of any Hungarian units that took sides against the insurgents.
6. [] not hear of any defection of Soviets to Hungarian units and/or to the insurgents. However, [] an unidentified Soviet Air Force unit in Papa [] refused to direct any effort against the insurgents. He also heard that this unit was replaced by a Soviet (Mongolian) unit, and that the original Air Force unit was returned to the USSR.
7. [] no knowledge of a Hungarian Militia as such; however, on 20 November 1956, a first lieutenant, Laszlo Monar, told [] that the basic military organization of Hungarian Militia existed, but that all troops had been disarmed.

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Emergency supplies of ammunition available on the caserne were utilized. [redacted]

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The three battalions of the 94th Infantry Regiment were sent to [redacted] locations along the Austro-Hungarian border: One battalion to Sopron (N 47-41, E 16-36), one battalion to Szombathely (N 47-14, E 16-37), and one battalion to Gvdr.

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The mission of the Regiment was to support unidentified Border Guard elements along the border in defense of any attempted invasion by Western powers. [redacted] Battalion was assigned an area of approximately 50 kilometers, from Kőszeg (N 47-23, E 16-32) to Mexikopuszta. The only other unit in this area

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[redacted] was the unidentified artillery regiment of [redacted] Division which, on 3 November 1956, was replaced by an unidentified Soviet artillery regiment [redacted]

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On 4 November 1956, [redacted] Battalion Commander, first lieutenant Pal Kocsis, received word by radio from 32nd Division Headquarters, advising [redacted] that unidentified Soviet units would be moving in and that the Battalion should offer no resistance, but should join the Soviet forces. This word was passed down to the Battalion officers [redacted]

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[redacted] two [redacted] officers called the Battalion Commander and advised him that they would not relinquish their arms to the Soviets. Kocsis advised them that the Soviets would come and disarm them anyway. The three officers then reconnoitered the area and, upon sighting unidentified Soviet tanks approaching, returned to their respective units. [redacted]

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[redacted] first lieutenant Simon (inu), a Hungarian Border Guard, [redacted] told [redacted] that the Border Guards had joined Soviet units in the area and [redacted] should make no attempt to resist the oncoming Soviets. That evening [redacted] platoon of 22 men [redacted]

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[redacted] crossed into Austria. [redacted] two officers and their platoons were taken by the Soviets and [redacted] later in Austria [redacted] both officers were taken prisoner by the Soviets.

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